

No. 182 DECEMBER 1983

Spearhead

50p



SO THE POLICE ARE RACIST!

(See page 3)



Nationalist comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news

How 'free' is the Press?

Interest has been aroused in this country over a bill about to go before the French Parliament aimed at breaking press monopolies. The bill apparently intends to put into effect an edict issued in 1944 but not hitherto implemented and which would make it illegal for one person or enterprise to own more than one national newspaper.

The bill has been the inspiration mainly of the political left and is hailed by left supporters as being a welcome move towards greater 'press democracy'. This enthusiasm is not shared by our own *Daily Telegraph*, however, which in an editorial (November 15th) claimed that such a law would be contrary to the working of 'market forces' and would lead eventually to the closing down of many papers which, on their own, would be unviable. Thus the public would have less of a choice of papers to read, and this would result in less press freedom.

We have always found them amusingly quaint, these arguments about 'press freedom' that take place between different sections of the liberal-democratic establishment; for what is really the merit, in a nation of 50-odd million people, whether it be France or Britain, in having the press in the hands of, say, 10 different proprietors rather than 5 different proprietors? In terms of the ordinary average man's power to influence what is printed in the newspapers, this difference is purely academic.

Ah, it will be claimed, but the more choice of papers the average man has, the more the newspaper proprietors, in order to retain their readers, will have to print the sort of material the average man wants to read.

To repeat an old saying, if you believe in that you must believe in Santa Claus! If there is any truth at all in the theory that the ordinary average man influences the content of newspapers by his freedom of choice between one paper or another, it applies only at the most trivial level of newspaper content, such as the sensationalism of press exposures of people's private lives, the interest value of the sports pages or just the general colourfulness of headlines, layout and presentation. In terms of the serious quality of reporting, the accuracy and truthfulness of the more vital news items and, not least in importance, the dedication of a paper to the national interest, market forces play hardly any part at all in influencing editorial or proprietorial policies — and for the very good reason that hardly one newspaper reader in 100 takes national or world affairs seriously enough to care.

The enormous circulation of *The News of the World* is a classic case in point. The

paper's serious political content is very small, and what there is of it is to a great extent out of keeping with the views of the majority of newspaper readers. It makes up for this, however, by its lurid tales of the sex lives of all manner of people, both well known and not so well known, and therein lies the source of its huge sales to the masses.

There is one group of people, on the other hand, who do care about the papers' treatment of serious issues, and that is the heads of large businesses who place expensive advertising contracts with newspapers and thereby control a very substantial part of their income. By this leverage, such people can — and, as we all know, do — exercise a very powerful influence on what is printed, or not printed, in those papers. It could be said that the more separate newspapers there are, the greater the choice these powerful people have in the matter of where to place their adverts — this further increasing their already enormous power over public opinion.

Either way, whether it is more 'independent' newspapers or fewer 'independent' newspapers, the ordinary reader has about as much power over the press as the man in the moon, and this fact makes a total mockery of all the conventional liberal-democratic arguments about 'press freedom'.

The truth is that a 'democratically' constituted press has always been a mirage, except perhaps in the case of a few provincial newspapers, locally and independently owned, serving rural and small town communities and depending for advertising on small local shopkeepers and tradesmen. Here it may be possible to realise to a limited extent some of the ideals of 'press freedom' believed in by liberals and democrats of every stripe — always recognising that the proprietor and editor of such a paper will still have much more of that freedom than will the ordinary reader, who at best may be lucky enough to get a bit of space to air his views in the letters column the odd week in three or four.

As far as concern those sections of the press that play the decisive role in moulding national opinion and influencing national policy, these will always, for better or worse, be in the hands of powerful elites, in no way subject to 'democratic' rules of any kind. The only question therefore worth debating is whether these elites are genuinely patriotic and dedicated to the national interest or consist of people who are cosmopolitan and international in their loyalties.

Fishy findings

An 'independent' enquiry into the Metropolitan Police has resulted in a report which accuses the force of being full of

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'racists', 'sexists' and heavy drinkers. The charge of 'racism' in particular seems to have been taken very much to heart by Commissioner Sir Kenneth Newman, who has thanked the enquiry team for their report and promised that he will take immediate action to deal with the problems which it has alleged exist.

The credibility which Sir Kenneth has given to the report seems to be backed by most of the major newspapers, which published editorials indicating their high regard for the team and its 'impartiality' and treating its findings as if they were holy writ. But just how 'independent' is the enquiry team and how 'impartial' are its findings?

Our suspicions on this score were first aroused by an article dealing with the report which appeared in The Sunday Times of November 11th. The article luridly related a number of incidents of police 'racism' allegedly witnessed by one of the enquiry team's members. In one such incident a police officer was reported as making violent threats, interspersed with barrack room obscenities, against a black youth wrongly suspected of stealing a handbag. The article also quoted comments allegedly made by certain policemen concerning their relations with racial minority groups. One officer, speaking of the riot in Southall in 1981, was claimed to have said to the enquiry team member:-

"It was a great day out, fighting the Pakis. It ought to be made an annual fixture. I thoroughly enjoyed myself."

In another case a police Sergeant was claimed to have told a member of the enquiry team that he would always back up a fellow policeman who had made an assault on an arrested person, 'scripting' the officer out of any report that he was called to make concerning any such alleged incident.

There is something unreal about this. That such things happen in the police force occasionally is not hard to believe. Nor is it hard to believe that some police officers harbour the sentiments expressed by the one reportedly reminiscing on the riot at Southall. But would police officers really be so foolish as to admit these things so openly to a representative of an enquiry team compiling a report on police behaviour? And would the officer who was alleged to have acted so threateningly to the black youth really have done so in the presence of someone likely to report the incident back to his superiors?

It is in the light of these considerations that the question must be asked again: how 'independent' and 'impartial' was the enquiry? Some facts about the three enquiry team members may provide a clue.

The team was led by Mr. David Smith, who is described as having an Oxford deg-



David Smith (left) and Stephen Small (right), two of the 'independent' enquiry team. What race is Mr. Small?

ree in Psychology and Philosophy and experience in research on various projects including social and racial subjects.

Another member was Mr. Jeremy Gray, who has a degree from the London School of Economics and has served as a community relations officer in South London.

The third member was Mr. Stephen Small, who has a degree in Sociology and another in Social Services. A picture of Mr. Small suggests that his ethnic origins are not exactly British, or even European.

Not exactly the ideal credentials for a team of enquiry into police behaviour whose role is supposed to be 'impartial'!

What seems extraordinary is the way in which this body and the findings with which it has come up has been accorded such bona fides and authority both by the national newspapers and by London's chief of police himself. Is Sir Kenneth Newman a total political simpleton? Or is he just a liberal establishment toady? In either event, his attitude to the report is hardly indicative of a commander's loyalty to the men who serve under him.

How to do it

Members of the British public frustrated at hearing of the way police and security forces keep their distance at IRA funerals, despite the presence of wanted terrorists under their very noses, will be interested in what happened recently in Chile at the funeral of a left-wing agitator.

The ceremony, which took place at the Metropolitan Cemetery in Santiago, was intended to be turned by the comrades of the deceased into a big political propaganda stunt, with a crowd of 10,000 present. Some youths on the fringes of the crowd attempted to taunt the police nearby by throwing rocks at them. Thereupon the police, to quote a Daily Telegraph report,

"responded with such devastating force that the cemetery was cleared before the coffin could be covered with earth."

The police, using tear gas and rubber bullets, charged into the crowd with raised batons, scattering it in all directions. In no time the cemetery was empty.

British authorities, take note of how it should be done!

Putting the boot in

When Sir Oswald Mosley was alive and politically active, those who hated the man and his movement tried hard to dredge the depths to find something in his personal life which would be damaging to his reputation. Nothing was found which ever stuck, part of the reason for this being that Sir Oswald had the means at his command to dispose, by action for libel, of the kind of scurrilous personal smears in which the gutter press specialises.

With the one-time Fascist leader dead, however, and no longer therefore around to defend himself, it was predictable that the Fleet Street rats would emerge from their sewers and employ every means possible to defame him at the private level in the same way as during his lifetime they had ceaselessly denigrated him at the political level. In this endeavour they have found an interesting ally — none other than Nicholas Mosley, Sir Oswald's son by his first marriage, and today very much an establishment journalist and author.

In a recently published book Beyond the pale, Mosley Junior asserts that his father was a notorious philanderer and utterly disloyal to both his wives and his offspring. We have no way of disproving such allegations but we can only say that, if they had been true, they most certainly would have been well publicised while Mosley was at the peak of his career as a Fascist leader.

Nicholas Mosley will doubtless do well from the royalties of this book, as assuredly there are powerful interests which will be eager to promote the sales of it.

But someone who will kick his own father in his grave, after having never had the courage to oppose him openly when he was alive, deserves only the description of a squalid little worm — in this case not fit to lick the boots of the man he attacks.

Natural friends

A recent Gallop poll asked British people whom they thought our best friends were in Europe. The result will no doubt come as a shock to those who have tried to mould national sentiments for most of this century. For the most popular Europeans in this country today are -- the Germans!

THERE IS NO GREATER VICTORY in politics than when those who have opposed you and attacked you confirm you to have been right. From June 1980, when this magazine formally withdrew its support from the officially constituted National Front and urged all other Nationalists to do likewise, we knew that such a victory would eventually be ours; it was just a matter of time.

Let us remind readers of what we said when we took that crucial step 3½ years ago. We said that the NF was in the grip of a sickness within that was potentially terminal. We pinpointed the central carrier of the sickness as being Mr. Martin Webster, and we predicted that the eventual demise of the party was inevitable unless this odious individual was removed. We predicted at the same time that, following the resignation of John Tyndall from the party leadership and the subsequent exit with him from the party of the majority of its best leaders, the NF would suffer a steady decline, both in member strength and in its standing with the British electorate, and we indicated shortly afterwards that Webster and the ruling clique left in control of the party would attempt to compensate for this loss by recruiting from some of the worst elements of society, thus further reducing the party's credibility and public appeal.

Of course there were many who disagreed with us. They proclaimed loudly that we had made the wrong decision and that our analysis and predictions would prove unfounded. The National Front, they claimed, was not declining but was bounding ahead again. They publicly deplored our stand against Webster and closed ranks with him, despite the acknowledgements made by a number of them to us privately that eventually he would have to be dispensed with.

Remaining in the old rump of the NF were two of the party's most prominent younger activists and propagandists, Joe Pearce and Nick Griffin. With the large exodus taking place in 1980, these two advanced up the party's scale of hierarchy and in due course assumed positions on its National Directorate. Pearce was the Editor of the party's youth magazine *Bulldog*. Griffin became adopted as the party's candidate in the North West Croydon by-election and meanwhile came to the fore as the prime mover behind a new party magazine called *Nationalism Today*, in which he and Pearce were involved with others on the editorial staff. Both *Bulldog* and *Nationalism Today* became the loudest defenders of the NF *status quo* and the most vehement opponents of Mr. Tyndall and his supporters, and the latter magazine, as a gesture of solidarity with Martin Webster, invited him to be a regular columnist.

Considering this background of events, it will be of undoubted interest to our readers that last month Joe Pearce and Nick Griffin announced their resignation from the National Front and in support of their action issued a four-page circular which was widely distributed to party personnel. Some passages

THE ROT IN THE FRONT

NOW THEY ADMIT IT THEMSELVES

of this circular are well worth quoting:—

The National Front, its authors say, "is a desperately sick organisation. Morale is at an all-time low. Membership figures have . . . fallen so much that we are now back to the levels of the start of the 1970s. A feeling of cynicism and indiscipline pervades the party, starting amongst some of its most senior officials and working its way down."



THE DISSIDENTS

Joe Pearce (above) and Nick Griffin (below)



Those words, as readers will recognise, could have come from out of our own mouths, and the acknowledgement of low discipline only confirms what we have said again and again since the beginning of 1980, this of course being a product of the 'democratic' character of the party's organisation, with its refusal to concentrate proper powers in a strong leader, as John Tyndall demanded just prior to his resignation. In an oblique reference, the circular also confirms what we have said about the calibre of recruit now being attracted into the Front by saying that "problems at a number of party socials in London recently" make media smears against the party appear reasonable.

The circular goes on to vindicate our position by criticising the excessive slant of activities towards elections and marches, which the authors belatedly recognise as having been countered by the Establishment by measures which have rendered them largely ineffective. We of course realised this years ago and relegated both these fields to a position of vastly lesser priority than they enjoyed in the 1970s.

Returning to its theme of internal sickness, the circular says: "The National Front . . . has a potentially deadly cancer — we can't cure it by ignoring it . . ." These words suggest something more than just a general malaise, rather a central and definitely identifiable disease cell. Exactly what this cancer is is not specifically stated, but the implication is not hard to detect; most of the remaining three quarters of the circular is devoted to a bitter attack on — Martin Webster, whose shortcomings as a political colleague are extensively detailed — in the process taking us over very familiar ground — but with the rather extraordinary omission of any mention of his chief defect, which is his perverted sexual proclivity.

Interesting among the accusations against Mr. Webster is that he has been attempting, by means of disciplinary charges, to remove from the party would-be candidates for the National Directorate who cannot be relied upon to support his ruling caucus. We observed exactly the same process at work back in 1980.

But perhaps the most significant admission in the circular is where it speaks of the "upward spiral" of party development in the 1970s and then goes on to say: "But for at least 4 years the spiral has been working in reverse." Exactly! For it was just over 4 years ago that a party conference was persuaded by the Directorate to reject proposals introduced by John Tyndall for reforming the party constitution so as to facilitate strong leadership and 4 years ago, almost to the month, that Mr. Tyndall resigned and relinquished what powers he had over the party. Shortly after that event there occurred the crucial split in the party which led to the formation of the BNP. The period of decline acknowledged by Messrs. Pearce and Griffin co-incides almost exactly with the period in

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Fifth column in action

THOSE WHO WORK TO DIVIDE NATIONALISM ARE SERVING THE ENEMIES OF NATIONALISM, WHETHER INTENTIONALLY OR NOT
SAYS JOHN TYNDALL

NATIONALIST UNITY is a theme upon which I have laboured in these columns over the past 3 or 4 years to the point at which some readers may have come to regard it as an editorial obsession. It is, and for very good reasons. The period during which British Nationalism achieved a condition of virtual unification — which may be regarded as running concurrent with the 1970s — was the only period during the post-war era in which it began to make any real political impact. The enemies of Nationalism in this country started to become seriously worried about our movement during that decade, and it certainly would not have escaped their notice that that which caused them worry was the fact that British Nationalists had outgrown the immaturity that had characterised their activities in the 1950s and 1960s and had learned the necessity of coalescing together instead of dispersing their efforts along many different fronts, through different organisations and under rival and warring leaders.

That Nationalists had come of age in this respect did not for one moment mean that they were all of one mind on every single issue; there remained in the movement various schools of thought on a wide range of political, social and economic questions. What the adherents of these schools of thought agreed to do, however, was recognise the overriding priority of winning the battle for national independence and racial survival — before which no new British society of any kind could even begin to be constructed.

Certainly there was room for internal debate on these many subsidiary questions, but this debate was never allowed to become polarised to the point at which it led to the formation of separate parties. Therein lay the strength of our movement in the 1970s, and the frantic concern it provoked in the powerful forces arrayed against Nationalism.

One of the key questions that Nationalists were always disposed to debate was the very relevant one of how, particularly by what brand of organisation, tactics, appeal and image, Nationalism could 'get through' to the British people and win their widespread acceptance and support. Nationalists deduced, quite correctly, from their conversations with ordinary folk that there was a large measure of popular agreement with our political aims. How then to translate this agreement into recruitment to membership and support at the polls?

image of substantial and increasing strength, and therein lay its ability to progress to even further strength. It was always the fact of our being able in the 1970s to project the image of big and growing battalions that was the secret of our success, and this ability was made possible only by the **unity** which we were able to achieve during that period; let that unity be sabotaged and the Nationalist movement split into two or more smaller factions, and this success would come to an end.

No-one was more aware of this than our political enemies — indeed our political enemies were more aware of it than many of us ourselves. It followed naturally that the principal thrust of the enemy strategy of opposition to the Nationalist movement would be an attempt to divide it and fragment it. In the pursuit of this strategy there were always two prongs: one operating outside the movement and the other operating within.

While the former consisted mainly of propaganda, aimed as much at our own supporters as at the general public, the latter took the form of a fifth column inside the Nationalist movement itself, groups of infiltrators commissioned to join the movement and disrupt it from the inside by instigating and fostering every possible divisive tendency.

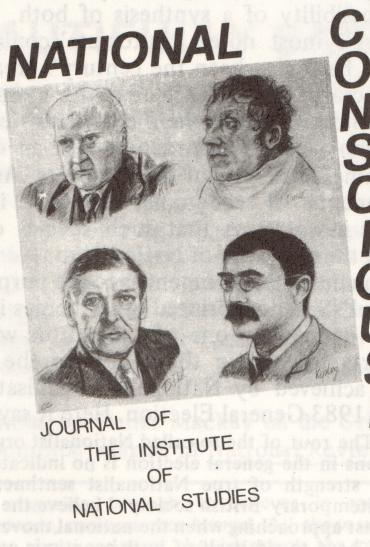
HOW TO SPOT INFILTRATORS

I became very familiar with the activities of these people in the 1970s and in time developed a 'nose' for them which usually enabled me to spot an enemy infiltrator who had joined the movement for the purpose of internal disruption and to distinguish between that type of person and one who merely harboured an honest and sincere disagreement. With the latter it was almost always possible to sort out differences by frank and friendly discussion. With the former, however, discussion was never possible because differences would seldom, if ever, be expressed in an open-handed way. When they were with you, these people would manifest an uncomplaining — sometimes almost obsequious — loyalty; then, once your back was turned, you would find that they were plotting against you in shady little corners.

The first serious effort to smash our movement by these tactics occurred in the years of 1974-76. By a combination of inadequate preparedness, bungling and a certain amount of good luck on our part, it failed, petering out in a small and pathetic

OFF TARGET

The hours that I have spent listening to the many pet theories on this subject must have run into thousands. Having heard just about every theory in the book, and having had ample opportunity to witness every theory put to the test in practical political activity, I came at some point in the 1970s to believe that all the proponents of these theories were aiming way off target. The real key to the attainment of the political support Nationalism needs among the British people — always accepting that those in any population disposed to be politically active will for ever be a small minority — lies in the manifestation of formidable strength. That is to say the stronger a movement appears to the man in the street, the greater will be its appeal to that man in the street. A cause, or issue, for which people march by the hundreds will have small popular appeal by virtue of the smallness of support that it appears to be able to attract among the politically active; but let that same cause or issue compel several thousands to march on its behalf and its appeal will immediately be transformed. Through unification, Nationalism in the 1970s reached a point at which it was able to present to the British public an



National Consciousness (left), latest piece of divisive propaganda.

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FIFTH COLUMN IN ACTION

(Contd. from prev. page)

splinter group which was launched at the beginning of the latter year and went into oblivion a couple of years or so later. Its operatives, however, did not lose sight of their objective; they remained on the fringes of the movement, ready to exploit another opportunity to do their dirty work when it arose. It did arise when fresh internal divisions in the movement emerged in the aftermath of the General Election of 1979. Those who had unsuccessfully sought to create division previously immediately recognised the potentialities of this new situation and could be seen engaging in an intense resurgence of activity, which has continued right up to this day.

This newly divisive brew contains numerous elements. Aside from the residue, which I have just mentioned, of operatives active in the 1976 split, there has been a more recent wave of operatives that have come to the fore during or after the split of 1979. Some of the latter have been comparatively new recruits to the movement (if by that euphemism one can describe them!); others have been in the movement considerably longer, in all probability playing the role of 'sleepers', minding their 'p's and 'q's and for years appearing as perfectly good and loyal Nationalists in order to insinuate themselves more and more deeply into people's confidence. Just an elementary study of the Soviet spy network in the Western World will show that this is quite standard procedure, some moles having a purely short-term function — then being expendable once the function is fulfilled — while others are designated a much longer-term assignment. Sometimes, in order to enhance their credibility, the latter can be instrumental in exposing the former once their mission has been accomplished.

IN PERSPECTIVE

What has been presented so far in this analysis is a tangled web of conspiracy which to the open Anglo-Saxon mind, not conditioned to the murky underworld of revolutionary and counter-revolutionary politics, may seem a little far fetched and even suggestive of paranoia. It may at this point therefore be appropriate to establish a sense of perspective. It would be grossly oversimplifying the matter to suggest that every single functionary in these divisive operations is a conscious, willing and trained agent of some highly powered and sophisticated conspiratorial network; that simply is not necessary. I am willing to acknowledge that the majority of people who play a part in the activities which divide our movement are motivated by nothing more sinister than ordinary, very human foibles, among which are included personal hatred, jealousy,

vanity, ambition and a positive pleasure in intrigue. Combined with these tendencies can sometimes be a narrow and stunted intellect which excludes the larger vision or, alternatively, a lack of philosophical adjustment to the immensity and long-range nature of our struggle and the consequent disposition always to be seeking magical formulae for quick success, formulae which, though in reality always out of reach, never cease to exercise their seductive attractions. Where I have referred to lack of 'the larger vision' this may be taken to include the tendency to inflate out of proportion certain doctrinal differences which are made to appear as if they are the be-all and end-all of the present struggle of political forces, instead of what they are: subsidiary questions which exist only on the outer perimeter of the main struggle.

All these human character weaknesses and intellectual limitations, however, can be, and undoubtedly are, manipulated by a few very skilled operatives whose mental capacity stands far above that of the people they use and direct — even if such manipulation consists of nothing more than the creation of a certain climate of thinking within which the victims can be relied upon to take their own initiatives independently of any prompting from above. This is exactly the way in which those bigger conspirators operating at global level have directed the course of world politics in modern times. In Orwell's 1984 'Big Brother' conditioned his subordinates sufficiently thoroughly for the latter to know exactly what was expected of them and to operate within the framework of his policy while actually believing that they were making their own decisions! In the world of today the climate of 'liberalism' has obtained a sufficient grip over the tens of thousands of bureaucrats who run the apparatus of state for these people to be depended upon to respond in exactly the way required of them to every situation and contingency.

When this is understood, it may be realised that the work of sabotaging the Nationalist movement by the method of internal fragmentation can be performed more than adequately by people the majority of whom have no thought other than that they are performing a positively good service to that movement by their attitudes and activities.

DIVIDE-AND-CONQUER

Recently there came into our possession a piece of published material which provides an absolutely classic example of the ammunition employed by the divide-and-conquer brigade of which I have spoken. Although I recognise the two principal authors of this publication to be two people who were involved very much in the disruptive process that occurred in the Nationalist movement in the middle 1970s, I am prepared

even now to believe that these two may be, not conscious and deliberate enemies of Nationalism, but perfectly sincere individuals who endorse the basic Nationalist tenets and genuinely see themselves as working to the ultimate good of Nationalism. At the same time I contend very strongly that, wittingly or unwittingly, they are in fact working to the very opposite, i.e. the further acceleration of the tendency to division present in the Nationalist camp and thereby the continued political impotence of Nationalism.

The publication is called *National Consciousness*, and it is produced by an organisation called the 'Institute of National Studies'. A perusal of its content reveals a line of argument that is immediately plausible and appealing to adherents of the Nationalist cause — providing that they are adherents of a type who have not experienced life in the fiery crucible of Nationalist activity over an extended period of time and in the process witnessed at close hand the many devious measures used to set Nationalists warring against each other. It contains, in addition to this, an appeal to Nationalists who, irrespective of past battle experience, have certain limitations of mental vision.

What is the Institute of National Studies? It is, in the words of *National Consciousness*, "an independent educational institute which supports Radical, Democratic Nationalism." Whenever these days the word 'Nationalism' is prefixed in this way, the warning bells start to ring — and in this case not without reason, as we see when we read on. "The Institute of Nationalist Studies," its spokesmen guardedly proclaim, "is not for everyone. Our determined stand in favour of Radicalism and Democracy has made us unpopular with the opponents of economic change and the supporters of authoritarian systems." Straightaway we see that the INS is polarising Nationalism between 'Democrats' and 'Autocrats', whereas in any mature Nationalist movement there is room for concepts believed in by both, just as there is the possibility of a synthesis of both. This century's most noted 'Autocrats' could be said to have also been the century's greatest 'Democrats' in the sense that the measures they undertook for their countries' reconstruction were in accordance with an overwhelming consensus of their peoples. As for "opponents of economic change," it is indeed news to us that such species exist within the spectrum of Nationalism.

Further enlightenment as to the purposes of the INS and its printed organ comes in an article penned by one of the editors which purports to analyse the causes of the low votes achieved by Nationalist organisations in the 1983 General Election. Here it says:—

"The rout of the so-called Nationalist organisations in the general election is no indicator of the strength of true Nationalist sentiment in contemporary British society. I believe the time is fast approaching when the national movement will have to rid itself of both economic conservative and totalitarian elements so that it can

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proudly step forward onto the political stage. Presented with an impressive radical-democratic programme the electorate will be given the opportunity to choose between a sincere political party which stands for people and nation, and the well-worn liberal cosmopolitan parties which stand for nothing of the sort."

The supposition here is obvious. It is that vast numbers of the British electorate were just straining at the leash to vote at the last election for new parties with a Nationalist message. When the election literature of certain Nationalist parties came through their letterboxes, they whooped for joy when they saw the passages calling for the stoppage of immigration and the withdrawal of Britain from the Common Market and were just about to rush out and vote for these parties when they read on and perceived, on further examination, that their economic policies were too 'Conservative' and that they embraced 'Totalitarian' ideas — or else they saw a man appear on a television screen and speak of the economic 'Conservatism' and 'Totalitarianism' of these parties. Thereupon our masses of would-be voters changed their minds and decided not to give these Nationalist parties their support.

FANTASY

Anything belonging more to the world of fantasy is difficult to imagine. Of the sort of people *National Consciousness* has in mind, not one in 100 would have the slightest idea of what economic 'Conservatism' or 'Totalitarianism' were even if he did see such things in the election literature of the Nationalist parties in the last election (which he would not have done). And as for someone coming on television (or putting a leaflet through the door) claiming that these parties stood for such things, this did not happen either and, even if it had done, so what? It need not necessarily have corresponded to the truth; our opponents who control the media, or those who put nasty leaflets through doors, will say unpleasant and untrue things about us whatever our policies are on these matters — and we will not, however indignant we are, have the opportunity to refute what they say in such a way as to dissuade the voter, just supposing that he is interested.

The author of the article continues in the same cloud-cuckoo vein when he goes on to say:—

"Those opposed to Nationalism have no difficulty in dealing with narrow minded, simplistic national socialist elements but discover enormous problems when it comes to countering the clearly thought out arguments propounded by Radical, Democratic Nationalists..."

What 'arguments'? What opportunity are the masses going to have to hear them? Is there going to be a great debate about them on television? Are they going to be extensively aired and analysed in the newspapers? Is Mrs. Thatcher going to talk about them on her platform? Is Mr. Kinnock? Or Mr. Steel? Or Dr. Owen? Just who does the

author of the article in *National Consciousness* think he is kidding? Does he really believe that the 'Radical, Democratic Nationalist' arguments of which he speaks are in the foreseeable future going to receive any discussion at all in the places where at election time 95 per-cent of public opinion is formed? If so, he must be an imbecile. If not, he must be a liar.

The truth of the matter is that until Nationalism is able once again to establish a large and powerful political presence in this country — something it can only hope to do if all Nationalist forces are united — the issues of which *National Consciousness* speaks just are not going to be of the slightest interest to more than 1 or 2 per-cent of the British electorate, and then even if this interest does expand to the point at which the voter who is receptive to the Nationalist message is to any substantial degree concerned about whether that message is propounded by 'Democrats' or 'Totalitarians', or by those who stand for economic 'Radicalism' or economic 'Conservatism', so long as that voter obtains his guidance on such matters from the mass media he is not likely to be any the wiser as to the true intentions of Nationalist candidates. We will all be designated as 'Totalitarians', whether we like it or not and for as long as it takes us to establish a large and powerful machinery of mass communication of our own. If we persist with the kind of nit-picking divisiveness beloved of the authors of *National Consciousness*, that day will be preceded by the Day of Judgement.

PUTTING TO THE TEST

But you certainly cannot accuse these people of lack of nerve. A little further on is an article by the colleague of the writer we have just quoted. In this article he speaks smugly of the 'failure' of Nationalist parties who embrace ideas of which he disapproves and the 'success' which is just round the corner for those who adopt his own ideas. Has this fine theory ever been put to the test?

Actually it has, for a number of parties have mushroomed over the years which have laid great stress on their rejection of 'Totalitarian' principles and their endorsement of 'Democratic' ones. One thinks of the National Democratic Party, the New Britain Party, the Nationalist Party, the United Country Party and, not least, the National Party of the United Kingdom. None of these parties obtained at the polls as good results as the parties the author, by implication, attacks — or at least not when parties representing the two different approaches were fighting at the same time and therefore under similar conditions where comparisons could be valid.

The National Party of the United Kingdom is a particularly interesting case in point because this was the party launched in early 1976 in an effort to split the Nationalist

movement and to which I have previously referred. The two co-editors of *National Consciousness* were, as I have said, both participants in that little enterprise, which, as I remember, incorporated into its policies both the ideas of 'Radicalism' and 'Democracy' so obviously favoured by these two gentlemen. Surely, if these ideas represented, as the authors would claim, the key to the breakthrough of Nationalism from limbo to success the NPUK would have obtained substantially better electoral results, and recorded much higher membership recruitment, than those organisations designated by the authors as 'Totalitarian' or not sufficiently 'Radical'. What in fact did the NPUK achieve?

Shortly after the party was formed, it contested the Coventry North West by-election, in which its candidate obtained the grand total of 208 votes. This compared with the 986 votes won by the candidate of the National Front, then the chief target of the NPUK's condemnation for its 'Totalitarianism'.

On the next occasion on which the NPUK fought a by-election against the NF, which was at Walsall North in November 1976, it won 258 votes by comparison with the 2,724 votes won by the NF.

As far as recruitment went, the National Front during this period far exceeded the feeble efforts of the NPUK, and a year or so afterwards the latter simply expired for want of adequate support to keep it going.

I know something of these facts because I was Chairman of the National Front during those years. Later, and after I had resigned, the party was thoroughly penetrated by the worst kind of elements and fell on bad times, and it is certainly not my purpose to champion its cause today. Nevertheless, it was at that time regarded by the creators of the National Party of the United Kingdom, including the present co-editors of *National Consciousness*, as being the embodiment of the 'Totalitarianism' they so passionately attack and which, according to their theories, presents to the British people the deterrent to mass support. As I hope I have demonstrated, these theories when examined in the light of actual political results, are proven to be non-starters.

CAUSE OF FAILURE

It is of course quite correct to say that Nationalist parties contesting the 1983 General Election experienced failure. But to say that this failure was due to these parties being 'Totalitarian' rather than 'Democratic', or 'Conservative' rather than 'Radical', is utter eyewash. The chief factor in the failure was the division in Nationalism, which prevented any Nationalist parties fighting with the resources needed to make any weighty national impact. In addition to this, the National Front threw away much of the support it had managed to obtain 4 years

Contd. overleaf

FIFTH COLUMN IN ACTION

(Contd. from prev. page)

previously by its insane embrace with 'punk rockers', football hooligans, homosexuals and every other variety of social freak and misfit. This was a failure of promotion and image-making which could have been avoided, for the appearance of NF march columns projected onto millions of TV screens throughout the country only corroborated what spewed forth from the mouths and pens of the party's enemies.

And if these parties experienced failure, where indeed were the parties which, operating according to the prescriptions put forward by the Institute of National Studies, experienced success? They were indeed

nowhere. The Nationalist Party, a kind of latter day NPUK, was founded slightly before our own BNP. It did not manage to contest more than a small fraction of the seats the BNP contested and in those it did contest its results were inferior to those of the BNP. The New Britain Party again raised its head here and there but did no better.

Of course I doubt whether any of these facts will impress themselves in the slightest bit on the minds of such people as the editors and authors of *National Consciousness*. They have chosen their position in politics and they will feel bound to defend it, come what may. If the facts do not support them, then the facts will either be ignored, circumvented or presented as leading to false conclusions. You cannot reason with these people, as I have found in many years of experience with them. Neither can you argue with them, as they will always duck out of an open debate

with you. Open debate is not their style, for this might expose them to truths that they would prefer to see ignored or to the impact of personalities they recognise as stronger and more persuasive than theirs.

In the end of course only the enemy gains. That is why I believe that the enemy is delighted at the emergence of such publications and the groups that sponsor them, and that if such publications and groups did not emerge of their own accord that enemy would surely start them himself. He wants confusion, division, strife and conflict in our camp. He has many devious ways of creating it. And he has many allies who, whether with the best or the worst intentions, are ready to create it for him. We can never be quite sure whether these allies are willing accomplices or mere dupes. What we can be sure of is that we must oppose their works — wherever and whenever they appear.

Govt. plans Falklands betrayal

DAILY EXPRESS CONFIRMS WARNING BY B.N.P. PAPER

In March this year the BNP paper *British Nationalist* (then named *New Frontier*) warned that the Government was planning a sell-out of the Falkland Islands. Recently *The Daily Express* confirmed this warning. We reprint the *Express* report here:—

EXCLUSIVE

**Britain in
secret**

moves on

Falklands

'sell-out'

By JOHN ELLISON in London
and ROSS MARK in Washington

BRITISH officials are secretly preparing the groundwork for a deal with Argentina over the Falklands.

A new initiative is planned as soon as a civilian regime takes over from the military junta in Buenos Aires.

Any attempt to solve the Falklands conflict, which cost Britain 258 dead, will cause a rumpus in the Tory Party and bring allegations of "a sell-out."

Mrs Thatcher has still to give approval to the plan but her Govern-

OPINION: PAGE 8

ment is under intense pressure from Washington.

White House officials would not confirm last night that she was directly taxed over the Falklands issue when she was in Washington last week.

But a senior Presidential aide said: "We have made our concern about the situation very plain to her advisers."

Washington is insisting that the very existence of Argentina's first democratic Government in seven years, expected to take power in the

New Year, could depend on a British deal.

Mrs Thatcher's "Fortress Falklands" policy is costing up to £1,000 million a year, and some of her Ministers are urging that any chance of solving the deadlock should be seized.

The cost could prove to be a political albatross at the next General Election, when euphoria over the South Atlantic victory might have worn thin.

There are also fears in both London and Washington that such a massive military commitment in the Southern Atlantic will place an unbearable strain on Britain's defence budget and undermine the commitment to NATO.

There is no question of dealing with the present military junta, but the Foreign Office is actively supporting the idea of talks with new civilian rulers.

Friendship

Officials believe negotiations could be based on the Lisbon Declaration, a formula agreed between Britain and Spain as a framework for talks on the future status of Gibraltar.

If this was applied to the Falklands, each side would make a commitment to resolve the problem "in a spirit of friendship," which would mean Argentina ending the present "state of war."

Whitehall believes that a new civilian Government in Buenos Aires might be more ready to agree to a rational settlement than the military, which is still smarting from defeat.

Lies and fallacies of the anti-Falklands lobby

AS EXAMINED BY
MAJOR ALAN PLANE
OF THE 'KEEP THE
FALKLAND ISLANDS
BRITISH' CAMPAIGN

FOLLOWING the cessation of hostilities and the complete surrender of the Argentine forces on the Falklands, one might have thought the future of the Falkland Islands had been well and truly settled.

But clearly this is not so.

The attack by the enemy, who we know want the British out of the Falklands so that the Russian Navy can eventually get there and control the strategic southernmost tip of South America, is now taking the following forms of propaganda:—

1. The death toll of the Falklands Campaign was 'horrific'.

Watch the Sunday papers especially. No one likes casualties. The cost of human life lost in the Falklands and the cost of the injuries are a cause for the greatest possible concern. They must all be put to the charge of Lord Carrington, who did little to discourage the Argentine attack.

2. The financial cost of the campaign was 'enormous'.

Watch all the papers! In arriving at the cost, it appears all the pay of the Services in the Falklands campaign has been added in, although of course this cost would have occurred if the campaign had not been fought.

And all the training experience gained has been added in too, which is unjust, and all cost of shells and explosives, much of which were due for scrapping anyway.

3. The cost of developing the Falklands for viability would be 'enormous'.

In this the Shackleton Report made its contribution, but the report is a tissue of distortion.

The Shackleton Report says that £40 million would be required to start a fishing industry. Not so, if a second-hand ship is purchased and converted and sent to the Falklands as a mother ship and trawlers sail there under their own steam, it would cost little more than £1 million. But the Foreign Office is still stopping this move (note the Russians and Poles have been fishing there for years and, of course, no mention of this in the press).

NO MENTION OF OIL

The Shackleton Report makes no mention of oil production in the Falklands. In fact there are oil-associated strata at a moderate depth on shore in West Falklands and considerably more at a moderate sea depth off shore. A few years ago the Foreign Office refused permission for a British oil company to prospect for oil in the Falklands.

The Shackleton Report is silent on oil. Who banned mention of it? No mention also of minerals in South Georgia.

The Report makes little mention of seaweed. And yet only a few years ago a British company had completed plans to harvest this important crop, only to be stopped at the eleventh hour by the Foreign Office.

Over the cost of air access to the Falklands, the Shackleton Report, like the press, has been plugging the same line. It is said that only large planes can reach Falkland due to its distance from Ascension Island. Also, as Ascension is loaned to the USA, its continued use for civilian purposes is uncertain.

But the Ascension Islands are British. If a lease has been made with the Americans which excludes British civilian use, let us know about it. We can then scrap it and charge those who agreed the lease with, at the least, incompetence.

There is no mention in the part dealing with air transport of Tristan da Cunha or St. Helena. Ascension, Tristan, St. Helena and Port Stanley are all approximately 1,200-1,600 miles apart, just the right distances for island-hopping flights by medium-sized aircraft.

I suspect that the Foreign Office policy is that Great Britain is to have no presence in the South Atlantic. Hence Tristan da Cunha was evacuated a few years ago and the excuse given that the island was too subject to volcanic activity. I do not believe it.

One can only hope that Mrs. Thatcher's new cabinet Foreign Office adviser will enlighten her on the true position of these South Atlantic islands and their importance to the Falklands, and cause her to overrule the Foreign Office.

ATTACKS ON ISLANDERS

Another in my list of attacks being made by the enemy to secure the eventual accession of the Islands to Russia is that on the Islanders themselves.

I was in Port Stanley in January/February 1982. Then I found the Islanders were aghast that the Islands' Chief Educationalist, appointed by the British Government, was a full-blooded leftist. What damage has he done? If he goes, who will select his successor? God forbid the Foreign Office!

Then there was the case of Mr. Carlisle, brother of Mark Carlisle MP. He arrived in Port Stanley one day and purchased a farm the next without even seeing the property. He then set himself up as a spokesman for the Island farmers. Pro Argentine, of course! Whose money was behind him? Why buy a



ARGENTINE RIFLES HANDED IN AFTER SURRENDER

British victory cost less than anti-Falklands lobby claims

farm unseen? Why at once speak up as a Falkland Islander? We must watch out for similar developments in the future.

Finally in my list of attacks on the Falklands, there has been a completely unwarranted attack on the Falkland Islands Company. One article said it was Rockefeller-owned. This is complete rubbish. The Falkland Island Company had done, and is doing, a splendid job and it is pro-Islander.

So the message from KFIB is one, as ever, of vigilance and more vigilance — vigilance and loyalty in spite of all attacks.

Those wishing to give support to the 'Keep the Falkland Islands British' campaign should write to Major Plane at 14 Park Village West, London N.W.1. We believe the KFIB campaign a genuinely patriotic campaign, worthy of the support of Nationalists.

AMERICANS DIE FOR ISRAEL

by Dr. W. L. PIERCE

Knock on almost any door in almost any neighborhood — White or Black, blue collar or white collar, Sun Belt or Frost Belt — in America and ask whether U.S. Marines should stay in Lebanon, and the answer will be an unhesitant, emphatic "no!"

Ask almost any politician, Republican or Democrat, in Washington the same question, and the answer will be a series of equivocations, evasions, and clichés about "peace" and "America's vital interests." Underneath all the doubletalk, however, the answer is "yes."

There is an election coming, of course, and so the Democrats and Republicans are eager to find fault with one another — even on the issue of American involvement in the Lebanese civil war. So there's a lot of debate about the War Powers Act, safeguards against further escalation, and limiting the stay of the Marines to another 18 months.

But that is just camouflage for the fact that one can count on one hand all of the politicians in Washington with the courage to stand up and publicly announce that the United

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States has no business at all becoming entangled in a Middle Eastern war and that we should withdraw all of our troops immediately and keep them away from Lebanon. That's remarkable, since there's hardly a stand that would elicit more nearly unanimous support from American voters.

NO PROTEST FROM 'PEACE' CROWD

There are dozens of "peace" groups shrieking against American military support for various anti-communist regimes in Central America — but not a peep is to be heard from any of these groups against the U.S. Marine shelling of Druze villagers in Lebanon. Why is that?

There are hundreds of prominent Christian ministers, priests, and bishops who are publicly advocating a freeze on the MX missile, in the name of "brotherhood." Where

do they all hide when the question of Lebanon comes up?

Why are the same newspaper columnists and television commentators who were so free with their condemnation of U.S. involvement in Vietnam a few years ago so timid in their treatment of U.S. involvement in Lebanon today — if they dare to touch the topic at all? Of whom are they afraid?

Let's stop being coy. There is exactly one reason why America's "leaders" will not speak out against the dangers of American entanglement in the civil war in Lebanon: the reason is that the Jews want American GI's to fight Israel's enemies in Lebanon and Syria for them. In invading and occupying Lebanon last year, the Israelis bit off a lot more than they are able to chew. Their specialty is blitzkrieg-style raids using their massive, U.S.-supplied firepower and armor. But they are not prepared to occupy the whole country at this time and sustain the steady trickle of casualties resulting from guerrilla attacks on their occupation army.

ISRAEL'S AIM

What the Israelis want now is a *de facto* annexation of the southernmost fourth of Lebanon only, extending Greater Israel northward by another 35 miles. After they have thoroughly digested that conquest, they will be ready to bite off another chunk of their neighbors' territory, following their consistent pattern of the past 35 years, during which they have wrested land from the Palestinians, the Egyptians, the Jordanians, the Syrians — and now the Lebanese.

Meanwhile, they need someone else to cover their northern flank for them. Why should nice Jewish boys

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Carrying victims across the rubble. Americans in Lebanon are serving no interests but the Jews'.



be dying to safeguard Israel's latest conquest; when there are plenty of American *goyim* to do that for them? After all, isn't that what *goyim* are for?

The controlled news media have, of course, been laying down a heavy smokescreen to cloud the issues in Lebanon. The gist of the smoke is that Lebanon, in its weakened, war-shattered condition, cannot resist the rapacious designs of Soviet-backed Syria — without American help. If the U.S. Marines were to pull out, the official story goes, the Syrians and the Palestinian "terrorists" would immediately overrun the country, and, since they are armed by the Soviet Union, that would give the wicked Russians new influence in the Middle East, greatly jeopardizing "America's vital interests."

HALF-TRUTH

As with most cleverly designed obfuscation efforts, that is about half true. Although both countries have had their ups and downs in the Middle East, the general trend of the last 35 years has been one of growing influence for the Soviet Union and waning influence for the United States. The almost certain outcome of the latest round of bloodletting in Lebanon will be another gain for the Soviet Union and another loss for the United States.

But who is to blame for this? It was not the Soviet Union which shattered Lebanon last year and left the country unable to govern itself; it was Israel, using tanks, guns, and jets supplied by the United States.

It was not the Soviet Union which installed the present Gemayel regime in office in Beirut, a regime which cannot pull the country together because it represents only one faction of Lebanon's Christian minority and is opposed by most of the country's Moslems and Druzes, as well as by many of its Christians; it was Israel. Bashir Gemayel — whose brother Amin inherited the presidency after Bashir was assassinated last year — was appointed to head Lebanon under the guns of

the Israeli occupation army. He was appointed because he had already been a puppet of Israel for six years, receiving money, weapons, uniforms, and training for his murderous Phalange militia from the Israelis. (And it was under Israeli auspices and with Israeli assistance that Gemayel's militiamen carried out the bloody massacres of Palestinian women and children at Sabra and Shatila refugee camps near Beirut last summer.)

It was not the Soviet Union which sent the Druze fighters of the mountains overlooking Beirut onto the warpath, with the consequence that four U.S. Marines were killed by their shelling of the Beirut airport; it was Israel, which deliberately and mischievously set the stage for conflict by inviting the Phalangist militia into the Chouf mountains — the home of the Druzes for 900 years — before withdrawing its own forces this summer.

And it was not the Soviet Union which set the entire Middle East ablaze in the first place, 35 years ago, and kept it in turmoil ever since; it was Israel. When the Jews of Palestine began massacring their Moslem and Christian neighbors and seizing their land in 1948, in order to create the new state of Israel, millions of non-Jewish Palestinians fled in terror, to become homeless, embittered refugees scattered among the neighboring states, undermining the stability of several of them.

NO RED BENT

Until that time the region was one of the most conservative in the world, its Moslem majority having not the slightest inclination to switch their allegiance from Allah to Marx. In 1948 the only legal communist party in the Middle East was in Israel.

The controlled news media never tire of holding up the old canard which portrays Israel as America's first line of defense against Soviet penetration of the Middle East. The incontrovertible fact is that it has been Israel alone which has created

every opportunity during the last 35 years for the Soviet Union to gain influence in the Middle East. The Arab states never considered turning to the Soviet Union for arms and other aid until they were forced to do so by Israel's repeated seizures of Arab land and the refusal of the United States to sell them weapons capable of matching the ones supplied to Israel.

President Reagan, in order to bolster his campaign for increasing America's military involvement in Lebanon, is still beating the drums about the Soviet Union's shooting down of a Korean airliner last month, an act which says more about the primitive state of the Soviets' communication, control, and command in their air-defense system than about their imperialistic designs on the Middle East. In all of his moralistic posturing over this incident Mr. Reagan seems to have forgotten that the precedent for shooting down unarmed civilian airliners was not set by the Soviet Union, but by Israel: on February 21, 1973, the U.S.-equipped Israeli Air Force deliberately shot down a Libyan Airlines Boeing 727 that had strayed over the Israeli-occupied Sinai Peninsula, killing 108 people. The same media masters — and many of the same politicians — who have been making such a pious fuss about "Soviet barbarism" in the wake of the current incident greeted the one a decade ago with nothing more than embarrassed silence.

What are "America's vital interests" in the Middle East? One of them is undoubtedly maintaining access to the petroleum reserves of the Moslem states in the region. It is alleged that the Soviet Union would deny us that access if it could. Maybe — but it was not the Soviet Union which caused our Middle Eastern oil supply to be interrupted a decade ago and then caused the price of our renewed access to it to skyrocket by a factor of ten; it was Israel's next-to-latest war against her neighbors, and the U.S. government's crash program of military support for Israel during that war.

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LOOKING BACK... AND FORWARD

An ex-headmaster analyses the sources of British weakness in the 20th Century

ONE OF the many mystifying features of life in Britain today is the torpor of the indigenous population in the face of damaging and obvious social contradictions. How can an overcrowded island absorb undisclosed millions of Afro-Asians at a time of world recession, when our national resources are limited and when our own people are suffering from chronic unemployment?

Why do we passively accept long hospital waiting lists and under-funded social services and tolerate the economic stresses caused by the high black birth rate and the black minorities' high level of social demand?

Why do we allow the development of "a state within a state" as the result of the ghetto mentality of those alien incursionists?

Why do we allow the citizens of Eire, resident in this country, to have the franchise and to have an influence upon the election of this country's government and, in consequence, a part in the shaping of Britain's foreign policy?

Why, when the majority of British people are in favour of the restoration of capital punishment for murder, can our elected representatives overrule the weight of national opinion?

Why, when most British people have views consistent with those of the British National Party, have we made such a limited electoral impact?

What have we to do to make the indigenous population politically aware and to arouse it from its state of political lethargy?

It is interesting to note that some of our political precursors, not necessarily of a similar political persuasion, experienced the same torpid insularity. It is significant that Marx and Engels anticipated that the proletarian revolution would occur in a highly industrialised country, probably Britain. We know that this prognostication was unfulfilled, in consequence of British political torpor, and that Marx was confounded by its taking place in a then agrarian state, Russia.

INTER-WAR EXPERIENCE

What is the reason for this British willingness to accept the politically and socially unacceptable? And how can we achieve an effective prognosis and evocation where Marx and Engels failed? I would suggest that the answer is to be found in an examination of the socio-political experience of the British people in the inter-war years.

Many of Britain's post-war maladies are

a definable reaction to pre-war psychoses stimulated by the violent reaction of a submissive society to the traumatic cataclysm of an unwanted war. The hallmark of pre-war Britain was social inequality, the deliberate reinforcement of privilege and a consequent belief that a person's status was God-ordained or the result of original sin. The poor and the deprived were "undeserving", and the affluent and well connected were unfairly endowed with magisterial honours and establishment preference. The social dictums for children and working people were: "Speak when you are spoken to, know your place,"

STANLEY CLAYTON-GARNETT, the author of this article, is the Chairman of the Leeds Branch of the British National Party. Before his recent retirement he was Headmaster of Delph Hill Middle School, Bradford.

and "Go to the office and get your cards." This last dire injunction meant three weeks of "signing on" before you could draw the dole. Three weeks of stigma, hunger and misery for your family and perhaps the relieving charity of well-disposed neighbours.

In school the social difference was never equated to social need. Milk was provided in school to those children whose parents could afford it, at a cost of 5d per week. There was at that time no free milk for the undernourished child or the children of the unemployed. The hungry children of the socially deprived, often sent to school without the customary jam and bread breakfast, watched in humiliation, whilst children of wealthier parents, who did not need it in nutritional terms, drank their milk. No milk, no breakfast, no seat in their trousers, no shoes and little hope were the marks of the pre-war dispossessed child. The way to release for the bright, working class child was the "free scholarship", but these were few and parents were required to pay for uniform and books. The barriers to social progress were closed to most children, for how could the labouring or unemployed parent pay for books and a school uniform?

The working class was conditioned to have a low level of expectation, which was tragically self-perpetuating. The ambitious, intelligent child was admonished with "What was good enough for your father is good enough for you", and thus the tight class structure, with its rewards for the "accident

of birth indolents", received reinforcement from its victims.

There were some who said: "I do not want my children to go through what I have been through," but the misery continued and few establishment voices were raised on behalf of the poor or championed the cause of "One Nation".

The so-called patriotic movements immediately after the First World War were, in general, reactionary movements of the *ancien régime*, preservers of class privilege, perpetuators of aristocracy and with views which did not allow members of the "lower classes" to share with them a common humanity. The British Communist Party, the ILP and the infant Labour Party attempted some amelioration, but they were either too intellectually pedantic or exploited the situation for political objectives, which were linked to the advancement of the interests of the Soviet Union.

PROGRESS ABROAD

In 1922 Mussolini came to power in Italy and established the exemplary, classless, corporate state. The febrile ineffectuality of oligarchical democracy was demonstrated by the instantaneous renaissance of Italy under a decisive, inspired leader. The exponents of the parliamentary "talking shops", with their preference for "counting heads", were overtaken by men who had vision and phenomenal powers of leadership and who identified their destiny with the destiny of the Nation State.

In 1933, in Germany, the leadership principle was made manifest again by the emergence of Adolf Hitler as *Reichskanzler* and *Führer* of the German people. Hitler gave to the Germans all that the broad mass of British people saw as unattainable within our class-ridden society. He established the Leader as the chief magistrate of the State; exercising his role on merit and by consensus. The State was the amalgam of the nation's efforts, interests and objectives. It was the negation of class or self-interest and was the repository of communal commitment in which the individual received care, opportunity consistent with his ability, rewards related to merit and the obligation to work for the collective good through the unifying instrument of the state.

This *volk* concept of unified endeavour, allied to honest and sane economics, solved the enormous problem of German unemployment within eighteen months of Hitler's coming to power. The principle of equal opportunity was established, consistent with the individual's contribution, ability and education, and social services were provided on a non-discriminatory basis. The "Strength through Joy" movement provided for the recreational and physical activities of young people and the party was seen as an active and committed participant in social welfare through the *Arbeitsfront*, *Winter Hilfe* and

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other benevolent projects, where the state and party worked in liaison.

It is tragic that the extraordinarily gifted, producing extraordinary achievement, can fall victim to extraordinary malice. It almost seems that mankind wishes to wallow in perpetual mediocrity, but if this beacon, the high point of human political endeavour was momentarily dimmed, it was certainly not extinguished. The light was also reflected in Britain where Fascism rejected the nationalism of the class-based patricians and elicited support from the broad mass of racially British people, irrespective of their social background. The movement presented inspired policies to create a greater and more enlightened Britain, but the international herpes of Jewish finance-capitalism sought, through defamation and through the use of financial pressure upon their clients, to ossify the impetus of the movement. They projected the lie, through their control of the press and radio, that Fascism was an expression of right-wing reaction which pursued violence as a substitute for policies. That lie still persists and is frequently refurbished by Zionist front-organisations such as the Anti Nazi League. This lie has inhibited our electoral progress and must now be finally discredited if we are to make further progress as a credible party.

SOCIAL EFFECTS OF WAR

The outbreak of war provided a new dimension to life for many members of the British working class. They either joined or were conscripted into the armed forces, in which they travelled, attended courses, mixed with others with higher levels of education and better defined self-concepts. They saw the weaknesses of the "chinless wonders" who, because of their social rank, became officers by right. The working class also saw that it was needed in times of national crisis, and even though it had enjoyed little esteem in peace-time it could now be used in defence of an establishment by which it had been socially rejected. At the termination of the war this resentment brought about the 1945 Labour victory and the political defeat of the successful and much-admired war leader Winston Churchill, who to many embodied elements of the *ancien régime* and who had not received complete forgiveness for the Dardanelles debacle in the First World War.

The social transitions caused by the war moved the country away from the continued acceptance of the submissive pre-war society, with its glaring social inequalities and blatant injustice. The working people of Britain now wished to share in the prizes of war; after all, had they not participated in a "great victory"? The pre-war lack of working class confidence had disappeared and the sense of social inferiority had been replaced by the firm belief that "Jack was as good as his master." Indulgence and self-assertion took the place of submissiveness, and the "I'm all

right Jack" syndrome ousted responsible behaviour and the work ethic. The most practised art was that of putting yourself first and making a "fast buck". The post-war recovery began in a world starved of food and consumer goods: now raw materials became available; industry expanded; demand increased and new appetites were created by the exploiters of popular taste. We thus moved to an era of American "unculture": vulgar, permissive and encouraging of mankind's baser instincts; a corruptive transatlantic transplantation in which literature and art meant pornography and God meant the television set.

In forming this non-discriminatory society the educational system played its part. The pursuit of excellence, direct and effective teaching and the accountability of

HUNGRY BRITAIN
The famous march from Jarrow to London (pictured here) was a protest against the fact that many in this country in the 1930s had neither jobs nor enough to eat.



the examination system were now declared to be unethical. Children were to "express themselves", exercise choice and to decide when they were ready to pursue any discipline. Child-centred education, minimisation of religious and moral teaching and "progressive" education supported by educational psychologists, opportunist advisers and "trendy Lefty" teachers, whose level of academic performance was often on a par with some of the less able children. This educational component meant the paramountcy of so-called "self expression" at the expense of learning and the erosion of discipline, leading to social attitudes conducive to violence, destructive of the motivation to work and an addiction to the *dolce vita*.

The majority of the population became introverted, uninterested except in the further expansion of their consumer appetites, and in their hibernatory condition allowed their trade unions to be dominated by left-wing activists and large areas of their country to be occupied by aliens from the Caribbean, the Indian sub-continent and South East Asia. If, as I believe, most of our fellow citizens hold views consistent with those of the British National Party, then how do we arouse them from their self-conditioned, soporific torpor and harness their talents to our cause and the future wellbeing of our country?

It is accepted by most people that the pendulum has swung too far from the submissive to the almost criminally permissive. What is freedom if it is destructive of Order and it includes the freedom to be violated, placed in fear, or just unemployed? The society which has been created in the post-war period is egocentric, lacking in motivation, impoverished in idealism and is one which reeks with the corruption of decadence and the abandonment of values. The latter day "parliamentary talking shop", where they still count sheep's heads, has proved as ineffectual in achieving a national resurgence as its pre-war counterparts. The British National Party has the Leader and the policies to overcome this induced national torpor and to accomplish the resurgence of our nation. The road to success is through

communication, action and participation, and we must avoid the temptation to "hide our light beneath a bushel" in anticipation of opposition. We must declare our Nationalism and by our actions within the community and our support for compatible causes finally lay the ghost of the slander that we are an uncaring party with a monocular view of society and without any political platform other than the racial issue.

NEED TO EXPOUND OUR PHILOSOPHY

We must emphasise that we are a party with a socio-nationalist philosophy. Let us expound it! Let us tell the electorate that we support the police in their enforcement of the law and that we have particular concern for the young, elderly and disadvantaged in our morally corrupt and violent society. Let us explain our policies on more equitable financing of local services and our plan for rental-purchase of houses. Let us express our commitment to the maintenance and expansion of the National Health Service with greater emphasis upon screening and preventive medicine. I am sure that it would be to our advantage for the electorate to know that we stand for the teaching of religious education in schools, with Chris-

Contd. on page 15

Why not a standard Income Tax?

THE PRIME MINISTER recently told the Conservative Party Conference: "We were elected to reduce direct taxation . . . But there are still too many people paying Income Tax and the burden is still too great."

This seems to mean that Mrs. Thatcher considers that the payment of Income Tax should be the exception rather than the rule. This is a most extraordinary attitude to adopt. Surely if income is earned then it should be liable to taxation. If everyone has a vote — as is the case today — and only a few pay Income Tax then surely the way is open to complete electoral irresponsibility. The electorate will then be free to vote for any measure at all which is conceived will be to its benefit, secure in the knowledge that it will cost nothing. Politics then simply becomes a competition between parties as to which can promise most. It has pretty well come to that now. Surely we do not wish to go further along that road?

If the number of taxpayers is to be reduced, as the Prime Minister apparently considers desirable, then presumably the burden of Income Tax will fall on the higher earners, that is mostly on the more competent. To penalise the competent for their competence is surely the negation of common sense.

When the Prime Minister states that the burden of tax is still too great, one can only agree. However, reducing the number of taxpayers as she suggests will only ensure that the burden will be heavier on those who still have to pay.

Given that the Police, the Forces, the Judiciary and the rest of the administrative machine have to be paid for, surely equity demands that the burden should fall on all? Since all alike enjoy the benefits of State rule then all alike should contribute towards these inescapable costs. In short, the evil is not that we have an Income Tax, but that the Income Tax is not universally applicable, and that it operates on a graduated scale.

The Communist Manifesto of 1848 is the Bolsheviks' blue-print for world rule. Item Three of the Manifesto calls for the universal introduction of a graduated income tax. Today most countries have such a system, no doubt to the delight of the Kremlin. America has, and we have here in Britain. Our governments in Britain, whether Labour or "Conservative" (more accurately crypto-socialist), always say that they are opposed to Marxism-Leninism. It is odd therefore that they have never made any attempt to do away with what the Marxists themselves see as one of the main ways of bringing about a Communist world. The British National Party, too, states that it is opposed to Marxism-Leninism; it should therefore emphasise more strongly the need to alter the system of taxation which is, according to the Communists themselves,

vital to their plans for world rule.

It is not easy to justify a graduated income tax on either logical or moral grounds. It cannot be denied that such a tax is in fact a tax on merit and ability. The more able a man is, the more he can earn. The more he earns, the more is taken in taxation. This is not only illogical, it is a great disincentive. Common sense tells us that the skilful, the industrious and the competent should be encouraged, not penalised. If a man can, by

The author of this article, Noel A. Hunt, is an ex-Rhodesian and was the Editor of the outspoken and hard-hitting journal RHO-DESIAN PATRIOT.

the use of brains, initiative and skill earn say thirty thousand a year, why in Heaven's name do we penalise him? He is a national asset. Yet such a man is today treated virtually as a criminal, since taxation in his case is almost confiscatory. Under such a system why should any man strive to exceed the norm of the pack? As a nation we cannot afford such a state of affairs.

This is not to argue that we can, must or should abolish Income Tax. The argument is

simply that we should consider the merits of an equal and universally applicable percentage of all earnings as an income tax in place of the present graduated scale.

Today a work-force of about 26.5 million pays in Income Tax about £35.75 billion. To bring in this amount of money each earner of income would have to pay about £1,350 a year. Many of course pay far more, since they earn more than the national average of £7,000 a year. When it is considered that under the proposal not only would all income attract the tax, but that all companies would pay as well, it seems clear that in this way we can certainly reduce the burden of Income Tax on the average tax-payer.

Under such a system we could dispense with much of the enormous and costly bureaucracy now necessary. Once Income Tax is expressed as a fixed and universally applicable percentage of all income, all that the collector of taxes requires to know is the name of the earner and the amount earned. The reduction in staff, and hence in administrative costs, would bring about an enormous saving. Such a saving could reduce even further the percentage of income payable as tax.

COMPLICATED AND WASTEFUL

At the moment the tax system is a complicated lottery with millions of man-hours and tons of paper wasted in settling the many arguments which such a complicated system makes inevitable. We were recently told that unanswered tax queries stood at 5 million, and that one in five tax assessments is still outstanding from the 1981-82 tax year. It is added that over a million of these assessments are for people normally paying at higher rates. The figure for staff employed is given by the same source as 69,850. It seems that the present system is not working, a victim of its own complexity.

Once tax is expressed as a universally applicable percentage of income, the same for all, all these arguments and uncertainties fall away. As in most cases the amount payable under such a system would be substantially less than at present, the incentive to avoid payment diminishes. There would be no exemptions or provisos: all income would attract a fixed percentage as Income Tax. Thousands of staff, now there only to fight with the tax-payer, could be dispensed with. One ventures to suggest that if the BNP accepted this as a policy plank it could be



KARL MARX
A graduated Income Tax was one of his ideas

Contd. on next page

sure of the earnest attention and potential support of many who at present ignore it.

The arguments in favour of an equal and universally applicable tax on incomes may be summarised as follows:-

1. It would hinder Marxism-Leninism in its drive for world rule. If our enemies advocate our having a graduated system of income tax, why do we persist in keeping it?

2. Ease of collection, an enormous reduction in staff and a consequent reduction in collection costs.

3. Certainty on the part of the taxpayer as to the amount of his obligations to the State.

4. Assuming no increase in the amount at present produced by Income Tax, a reduction in the amount paid by the average tax-payer.

5. The system is equitable. Each earner of income pays the same percentage of his earnings.

6. Ease of administration: to increase or reduce the amount yielded by the tax it is only necessary to raise or lower the percentage of income prescribed to be paid.

7. Since everyone earning an income would pay, and pay the same percentage, it would be possible to link the right to vote to the payment of tax. This would at last enable us to get away from the lunacy of universal suffrage.

Any proposal which might lighten the present tremendous burden of taxation must attract the most earnest attention and consideration among the electorate. There seems to be no reason why the BNP should not reap the benefits of being first in the field.

The BNP wishes to see Britain great again. The adoption of the proposal outlined above might go some way towards making the attainment of this aim possible. Bacon spoke wisely when he said: "Neither will it be that a people overlaid with taxes should ever become valiant . . . No people overcharged with tribute is fit for empire."

BEAUTIFULLY SAID!

Alas, comrades, I have to report that the so-called 'peace' camp is nothing more than a collection of jaded hags, unloved and untouched by man, wallowing in self-imposed squalor on behalf of a spurious cause, but enjoying an immense ego trip when their idiotic antics are highlighted by the daily comics. In a healthy society the fire brigade would have been dispatched long ago to turn their hoses on them and wash them hygienically down the nearest drain.

(Comment by James Mackay on the Greenham Common women in *National Review*)

Our magazine, though it believes in racial differences, opposes race-hatred. All those who oppose multi-racism should attack the politicians who promote it, not the immigrants, who are merely its victims.

DICKIE LIKES KISSING MEN!

Richard Attenborough, producer of the anti-British film 'Gandhi', greets Sir Lawrence Olivier at a recent dinner.



LOOKING BACK...

(Contd. from page 13)

tianity being taught as the religion of our conviction. We should tell the white electorate that we are its bulwark against the discriminatory iniquities of the Scarman Report. How can they know if we do not tell them?

If one looks at the political indicators: the Labour Party either going through the pangs of rebirth or experiencing its death agony; the Tories beginning to have doubts about the macrocephalic, sabre-rattling of Margaret Thatcher; and most members of the community sick of violent demonstration by the lunatic left — now is the time

for us to go "public". We must become involved in matters of local concern, nursing constituencies and being seen to be articulate and responsible people. We must evangelise, communicate and act positively in projecting an exemplary Nationalist position. Why not let our banners be seen on television in support of other moral and socially beneficial causes? I remember well the favourable coverage and support achieved by the original National Front when its members picketed the Paedophile Information Centre. I recall the stimulating effect of John Tyndall's electoral broadcasts and how people responded and sought information about our party. Our future success lies in our ability to secure credibility and our efforts to stimulate the electorate politically — and this is not only a party objective but our patriotic duty. We must not fail in this vital task.

How to obtain SPEARHEAD

Spearhead is available from our office to those who wish to ensure obtaining copies for themselves every month and to those who wish to obtain quantities for redistribution.

Those wishing for copies for themselves each month should take out a subscription by filling in the form below and sending it to us with a cheque or postal order for the amount applicable.

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ADDRESS

The following rates are for 12 issues (please tick in box where applicable):—

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Discounts for bulk purchases can be obtained as follows:-

10-19 copies: 40p ea.; 20-49 copies: 36p ea.; 50-99 copies: 30p ea.; 100-199 copies: 26p ea.; 200-400 copies: 22p ea.; 500 copies or over: 20p ea. (For advice on postal rates, please contact our office).

All cheques or postal orders should be made out to *Spearhead* and sent to: Seacroft, Westbourne Villas, Hove, Sussex.

The Editor,
Stearhead,
Seacrest,
Westbourne Villas,
Hove, Sussex.

Letters

SIR: Though I sympathise with Kelvin McAndrew's plea for direct action to bring British Nationalism to power, he does not seem to appreciate that the situations of the partisans of United Ireland and those of White Nationalism in Britain are quite different.

The Irish Republican cause is well founded among Ulster Catholics and backed by the Catholic Church, while British Nationalism is quite a new plant lacking the support of such powerful institutions. Also the hard-faced men and women of the establishment and their backers in the international business community are quite determined to impose multi-racialism on Britain at any cost, whereas in Ireland all their actions are directed towards an eventual union of North and South, despite pious protestations that this can only come through "the will of the people."

The armed struggle in Ulster is substantially funded and equipped from abroad, principally the USA, where a large Catholic Irish community is supported by a powerful lobby in Congress. This means that any US administration will pressure British governments to go easy on the IRA.

A white direct-action force in Britain could expect no help from abroad, and it would be certain to get no sympathy from the media such as is enjoyed by the IRA. All the power of police and army would be likely to come down on them like a ton of bricks.

There simply is no road open to us except that of legality. Political guerilla warfare would not work in Mainland Britain; in fact the emergence of a direct-action force might well do more harm than good, giving the establishment the very excuse it seeks to crack down on all racial-nationalist activity.

PHILIP BAKER
Woodley, Berks.

SIR: One can only marvel at the hypocrisy of the 'leaders' of the National Front in accusing you of financial dishonesty. Any-

one interested in the ethics of the people making this charge may be interested to know the following:-

In 1979, as manager of the NF book service Nationalist Books, I was rash enough to make a verbal agreement with Richard Verrall, then administrative officer of the Front, that I would meet publishers' bills out of my own pocket while the party was in low water and be reimbursed when finances improved. This arrangement was also known to Beryl Mitchell, the party secretary. Rather naively relying on the good faith of Mr. Verrall and his associates, I did not obtain a written agreement on this matter. At all events, I paid bills for a couple of years, supplying NF administration with the details.

After leaving the Front, I wrote to its Chairman, Andrew Brons, to suggest that the party might care to meet its side of the bargain and give me the reimbursement I was due. However, the charming people who run the NF these days do not take kindly to the idea of paying their debts; through their legal adviser, Philip Gegan, they repudiated this obligation.

No wonder the only people the Front can attract to its shambling ranks these days are glue-sniffers and football hooligans.

MALCOLM SKEGGS
London S.E.9

SIR: With reference to your comment on the Tory witchhunt against Nationalists suspected of being in the party, apparently the Tories can only claim to have found 4 of such cases of infiltration. I therefore suggest that their talk of expelling anyone who has been in a Nationalist party is simply an attempt to intimidate any Tory members with Nationalist inclinations.

R. D. MOLESWORTH
Cheltenham, Glos.

SIR: I agree with Ronald Rickcord when he says that marches have outlived their usefulness. Because of the violence caused by the lefties and Blacks, and the dishonesty of the media in reporting where the blame lies, the public has invariably drawn the wrong conclusions and blamed us.

H. S. HALL
Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk

SIR: I refer to a letter published in your magazine's correspondence page which is purportedly written and signed and submitted to you for publication by me. I have to tell you that this letter was not written, signed or submitted for publication by me or any other person acting for me. I also have to advise you that the sentiments expressed in the letter are completely contradictory to my own views in so far as I give my whole support to the National Front and always have done and wholly disapprove of

the divisive and disruptive organisation which you lead.

The publication by you of views which you have attributed to me was a defamatory act which has caused me damage and embarrassment both in the context of my work (I am a government employee) and in the context of my private political associations. Unless you are able to assure me that you will, in your next issue, publish prominently a statement from yourself declaring that the letter which you published was not from me and that the views in the letter attributed to me are the reverse of my actual views so far as the National Front and your own organisation is concerned, then I will be only too delighted to refer this matter to my solicitor and instruct her to issue a writ.

I note that Mrs. L. Roberts of your 'Letters Dept.' sent me a letter posted on 17th November acknowledging receipt of 'my' letter to your magazine and saying that it was being "considered for publication."

This letter was sent to my former address. Why was this letter sent to me only after you had published the bogus letter? These circumstances indicate to me that either you or some other person connected with you wrote the letter.

C. D. HOPEWELL
London S. W. 18

(Editor's note: We did receive a letter written as printed in this column last month and bearing the name of 'Christopher Hopewell'. There was nothing at the time to indicate that this letter was not genuine and it was published by us in perfectly good faith. We have furnished the real Mr. Hopewell with a copy of the letter and it is available for inspection by anyone who wishes to see it. Both Mr. Hopewell and we have obviously been the victims of a hoax and a rather silly one at that.

It was not necessary for the real Mr. Hopewell to threaten us with legal action if we did not publish a correction concerning this matter, for we would have done regardless of any such threat. We also depurate the allegation that we wrote the letter ourselves; if we were of a mind to fabricate letters in this way, we would obviously fabricate names of authors also, rather than use a genuine name the holder of which would be almost certain to write to us refuting the letter. We should mention that it is quite common for acknowledgements to letters to be sent after they have been printed, as we do not have a proper full-time office staff and correspondence of this kind can sometimes get behind schedule.

In conclusion, we regret the embarrassment caused to Mr. Hopewell by this bogus letter, which was not of our making. Readers may decide for themselves who stands most to gain by the fabrication of letters of this kind.)

THE OF DICTIONARY LIBERALISM

Among the present leftist-liberal moulders of public opinion, the English language has been systematically murdered, and replaced by a new jargon the words of which are intended to mean something very different to what they mean in reality. Here we have spotlighted some of the favourite in-words of the jargon-mongers, and with them given a true English translation.

ALTERNATIVE SOCIETY: A group of people who consider it their privilege not to have to work. They reject that portion of society which lives by the work ethic, but they do not reject the food and clothing that the working element in society provides.

ANTI-SEMITISM: A doctrine which holds that Jews do not have a divine right to control the peoples of the world.

BLACK STUDIES: A new subject in the academic curriculum the purpose of which is to delve into the origins of the Negroid peoples in order to find proof that those people have produced music to compare with Beethoven, science to compare with Newton and Galileo, art to compare with Rembrandt, drama to compare with Shakespeare, military conquest to compare with Bonaparte and inventions to compare with Edison.

CAPITALISM: All economic activity in which production and services are privately controlled and directed with a view to private profit. Not included are the activities of private bankers who manufacture money by book-keeping entry and issue it to the producers of goods and services as a loan repayable with interest.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR: One who will not, on grounds of principle, partake in the defence of his country but who does not mind being protected by those who will.

DEMOCRACY: A system under which everyone has a right to form political parties, to dissent, to assemble, to hold public demonstrations, to protest and to vote — providing they hold liberal opinions.

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: Countries which never have been developed and never will be developed — unless it be by people not part of the indigenous population.

DICTATORSHIP: A system governed by people of right-wing opinions only and who hold that 'democracy' under the

terms described above is a humbug and a fraud.

ENLIGHTENMENT: A state of being thoroughly educated in the virtues of liberalism.

FASCIST: Anyone who holds that there must be leadership and direction in human affairs.

FREEDOM-FIGHTER: One who kills or maims in the service of left-wing causes.

GAY LIBERATION: Establishment of the principle that homosexuality is normal, that children in schools should be encouraged to engage in it and that homosexuals should be represented in all the trades and professions in exact proportion to their numbers in the population — except in journalism, broadcasting and the theatre, where they should be represented far above that proportion.



THE THIRD WORLD
Always dependent

HOLOCAUST: The process by which Jews lost their lives, or were alleged to have lost their lives, in World War II. Not included are the millions of Germans, Russians, Poles, British and other nationalities and ethnic groups who died in World War II.

IMPERIALISM: Territorial expansion, and the extension of national spheres of interest, on the part of non-communist states only.

LIBERALISM: Toleration of all political viewpoints, providing they are liberal or leftist; lenient treatment of all those who transgress the law — except offenders against the Race Relations Acts.

MILITARIST: One who believes that his country should be armed for the purpose of self-defence.

MULTI-CULTURAL: The nurturing and promotion of, and education in, all cultures within a country except that of the indigenous population.

NATIONAL LIBERATION: A self-evident good, to be encouraged all over the world — providing it is not the national liberation of Britain or any of the other great Western powers.

NAZI: Anyone who believes that the races of the world are differently endowed in character, temperament and capabilities.

PEACE MOVEMENT: That group of people who believe that any means, including violence and terror, are justified in the sabotage of their country's capacity for self-defence.

POLICE HARRASSMENT: The carrying out by the country's constabulary of its responsibility to apprehend law-breakers and keep watch over those who are likely to break the law.

PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE: All those detained anywhere in the world for activities against the state — providing they are left-wing.

RACIST: A White Gentile, and a White Gentile only, who is proud of his ethnic identity and wishes to preserve it.

REACTIONARY: Someone who believes that not all the past is bad and who objects to the idea of change for its own sake.

SOCIAL SCIENCE: The doctrine which attempts to explain all differences in human achievement in terms of differences in social, economic or educational advantage and which will not admit that some people are simply born better than others.

THIRD WORLD: That portion of the human race which, though equal in capability to us and possessing the right to independence from us, must forever be subsidised by us.

TOTALITARIANISM: The imposition upon a society of a uniform set of values — providing that they are right-wing values.

UNDERPRIVILEGED: Inferior.

VICTIMISATION: The placing of the blame for criminal or anti-social acts upon those who have committed those acts.

WORKSHOP: A place organised for the production of communist propaganda under the guise of 'culture', 'entertainment' or 'art'.

SUCCESSFUL NORTHERN MEETINGS



PHOTOS

We are grateful to Stephen Green of Liverpool branch for the photographs published last month of the BNP London rally in October. We also thank Mr. H. Clement Martin of Tyneside branch for the picture of the Newcastle meeting printed here.

BNP Recordings

RALLY '82

Speeches from the BNP national rally in London on October 16th 1982, the theme of which was 'Unite and fight for Britain's future!'

Side 1: Speeches by Charles Parker and Ray Hill; **Side 2:** Speech by John Tyndall.

VOICES OF NATIONALISM

Side 1: Recordings of speeches from the Nationalist Unity rally in London on September 5th 1981. Hear John Tyndall, Ray Hill, Kenneth McKilliam, Len Bearsford Walker and others. **Side 2:** Talk by John Tyndall on 'The coming British revolution'.

TYNDALL SPEAKS I

Side 1: Talk on 'Our Anglo-Saxon heritage' (about the world-wide dispersal of the peoples of British stock); **Side 2:** Talk on 'Britain's economic crisis'.

TYNDALL SPEAKS II

Side 1: Talk on 'The case for Nationalism' (the internationalist argument demolished); **Side 2:** Talk on 'Tragedy of the 20th Century' (analysis of the results of the Second World War).

These 4 sets of recordings are presented in cassette form and are available at £3.50 each (with 17p postage) from: BNP Recordings, Box 115, Hove, E. Sussex BN3 3SB.

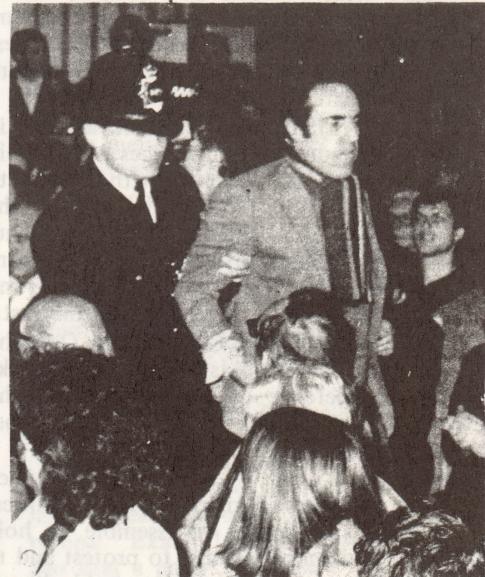
NATIONALISTS RUFFLE RED PRIEST

MONSIGNOR BRUCE KENT, the notorious red priest, who recently spoke at a meeting organised by the Communist *Morning Star*, must be getting fed up to the teeth with the British National Party disturbing the placid complacency of his meetings. After being subjected recently to vigorous heckling by Liverpool Nationalists, he again faced BNP activists at Finchley, where he addressed a meeting of about 500.

The activists were from the nearby Enfield branch and were led by Dave Bruce. After flooring the red cleric with challenging questions about his Communist leanings the Nationalists caused uproar when they let a smoke bomb, which brought the meeting to a halt for several minutes. Frightened of tackling the Nationalists themselves, the CND stewards called the police to eject them. The incident made news in the local papers the following week, helping to publicise the BNP as a militant opponent of British defencelessness.

FOR SALE: Spearhead back issues from February 1971 (No. 40). Most issues available. Also other Nationalist literature. SAE to Box No. 540.

Police eject Dave Bruce from meeting (below)



National Review

The League Review, a pro-National Socialist political journal published in Great Britain by the League of St. George.

£5 for 6 issues, British Isles and overseas surface mail (US \$12)
9/11 KENSINGTON HIGH ST
LONDON W8 5NP

Enfield, model branch

THE ENFIELD BRANCH of the British National Party can trace its roots back to the beginning of the New National Front, when members of the old NF in Enfield came out in firm support of John Tyndall in his decision to form the New NF, the reasons for which are now well known. When the NNF merged with other Nationalist groups to form the British National Party, the decision was welcomed in Enfield and support for the BNP was overwhelming, the members recognising that the BNP was the most likely organisation to achieve the ultimate aim of Nationalist unity.

Enfield, like other branches of the old NF, was affected by the various splits that weakened the party, but throughout these problems the branch has been fortunate to have the consistent support from Nationalist stalwarts of long standing within the area: men like Roy Burton, current bulletin editor and contributor of cartoons and drawings to *Spearhead* and *British Nationalist*; Bob Martin, who took on the responsibility for

BM Archives

Colin Jordan's 90-minute BRITAIN AWAKE speech to BM rally, Wulfrun Hall, Wolverhampton, 1971.

On cassette at £4.00 from Gothic Ripples, Thorgarth, Greenhow Hill, Harrogate, HG3 5JQ.

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500 copies £32.00)	Bulk rates
1,000 copies £62.00)	by roadline

All cheques or postal orders should be made out to *British Nationalist*, PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS. Please keep orders and enquiries for *British Nationalist* totally separate from other correspondence in order to avoid delay and confusion.



DAVE BRUCE
(ORGANISER)



ROY BURTON

the Southgate area of the branch; John Finch, Sid Smith, Geoff Wiles and newcomer Roger Bendall; all these have given sterling support to the branch.

Not the least deserving of mention is John Smith, a Normandy veteran and the man responsible for organising the tremen-

ous support we enjoy from post office workers in Islington.

Enfield branch has always had a high reputation for fund-raising. This has always been an ongoing activity within the branch and indeed outside the branch — for Enfield has always helped other branches where possible, and Branch Organiser David Bruce has passed on advice on fund-raising to other units of the party.

Enfield also has a reputation for being a branch with a very high rate of literature sales. It is in the very forefront of selling the party paper *British Nationalist* and *Spearhead*, and has also helped as a wholesale agency for the distribution of these publications to other party units in North and East London and Hertfordshire.

No mention of Enfield branch would be complete without an acknowledgement of the crucial and central role of Organiser David Bruce, who has furnished us with the material for this report but has omitted to mention his own enormous contribution to the work of the branch. In addition to his role in Enfield, Dave is also Regional Organiser for North London, Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire and additionally he is National Activities Organiser for the party.

Enfield may indeed be regarded as a model branch, setting a fine example in the quality of its monthly meetings, as well as its bulletins, literature sales and fund-raising activities.

PLEASE DONATE!

BECAUSE we of *Spearhead* speak our mind openly on the great issues of the day, without fear of what powerful interests we offend, our magazine is constantly short of money. We cannot persuade the large wholesale distributors to buy copies, and our income from advertising is tiny. We obtain distribution through postal subscriptions and by sales through the local branches of the British National Party, which we support. The revenue from these sources is nowhere near enough to enable us to meet our production costs at the present time.

This is why we urgently need regular donations from our readers and supporters — over and on top of what they pay for their copies. We hope that you will become one of these regular donors. Please send us what you can so that we can continue publishing our vital message.

We remind all those making donations that it is not our custom to send receipts automatically except for sums of £10 or over. This is in order to cut down on office work and postage. If, however, any donor of less than £10 should desire confirmation of receipt, would they please enclose an S.A.E. with their donation.

All contributions should be sent to *Spearhead*, 52 Westbourne Villas, Hove, Sussex.

AMERICANS DIE (Contd. from page 11)

The Soviet Union would undoubtedly like to control the eastern Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf, and, aside from the oil question, it may be that that would not be good for America — at least, so long as the worldwide superpower rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union lasts, which is likely to be until a revolutionary transformation of one or both countries occurs. Relevant to our topic, however, is the fact that the Soviet Union only became a rival superpower because the United States government has followed, for more than 60 years, a policy toward that country dictated by Jewish interests rather than by

American interests. In particular, if the United States had not backed the Soviet Union against Germany in the Second World War, there would be no Soviet Union at all today.

NEW SCHOOL OF THOUGHT

In the 1940's, when the Jews' principal aim was the destruction of Germany, the Soviet Union was represented to the American people as a friendly "bulwark against fascism" in Europe. Today, when the Jews' principal aim is their continued territorial expansion in the Middle East, the Soviet Union is represented as a bogeyman threatening "America's vital interests" in that part of the world — and as the

most compelling rationalization for America's continued military, economic, and diplomatic support for Israel.

In the 1940's, guiding our foreign policy in accord with Jewish interests got us into a world war. In the 1980's the same course seems more and more likely to get us into another world war — with consequences perhaps even more harmful to us than those of the previous one.

America does have vital interests in the Middle East and elsewhere. We cannot genuinely advance those interests, however, as long as America's policy makers are so intimidated by Jewish media power and corrupted by Jewish money power that they continue to serve alien masters. □

THE ROT IN THE FRONT

(Contd. from page 4)

which, in our submission, that party has pursued the wrong course and under the wrong leadership!

Clearly Messrs. Pearce and Griffin have seen a great deal of the light but it would be too much to expect that they would see all of it. By their talk of the party's "ideological advance" and their slighting references to "Tory splinter groups" they betray the fact that there are some silly ideas that they still have not discarded. There is a flavour of blatant humbug in their concluding message, where they stress that they are not trying to get anyone else to resign from the NF when it is perfectly obvious that they are.

"By resigning from the party," say Messrs. Pearce and Griffin, "we can now do our bit to save it . . ." There is a hint of old and familiar ground here too. This was

exactly what was in the mind of those of us who supported the formation of the New National Front in 1980; though we had broken off our official party affiliation with the NF, we were still loyal to the Front as an idea, hoping against all odds that a later reconciliation of factions would be possible, with Webster removed, our grievances settled and the established party name kept intact. By the end of the following year we had come to realise that this was a hopeless quest, and accordingly we came together with others to form an entirely new party. Just as we have been confirmed right in our earlier diagnosis, we shall be proved right in this later decision also.

A short time after the Pearce-Griffin circular came into our hands, we heard that Joe Pearce had spoken to Webster and been persuaded to withdraw his resignation from the NF. This changes nothing, for he and his co-author of the circular clearly would not have put their names to it had it not reflected their own view of the state of the party. All

such an about-turn indicates is: (1) That Webster has a very persuasive tongue; (2) That young Mr. Pearce is rather easily persuaded; and (3) That the latter's change of mind indicates only a switch of tactics and not any alteration of basic view.

For almost everything the two recalcitrants have said in their circular is an accurate commentary on the state of the National Front as it stands today and a vindication of our own position over the past 3-4 years. Coming from two people who opposed us from the beginning, and who on the evidence of their recent utterances clearly have no axe to grind on our behalf, this is a vindication that carries overwhelming weight. We say this with no particular pleasure, for there cannot be pleasure in the wreckage of a party to which so many of us gave some of the best years of our lives, but at least we can welcome such a testimony as a step forward in the understanding of what now must be done to restore the strength of British Nationalism.

Find out about the British National Party

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